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The China Mail.

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1918
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ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery Dept.
Phone 27.

No 17,203.

號八月七年八十百九千壹英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1918.

午戌大歲年七國民華中

PRICE 3.60 Per Month.

THORNE'S
OLD VAT
No. 4.
SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS.

A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
HONGKONG
TEL. 616.



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.
WHICH ARE VARIOUS THE CHARGES OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914,
£23,970,387.
I—Authorized Capital £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital £2,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—First Funds £3,337,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds £1,567,600
Sinking Fund Account £18,230
£23,970,387
Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456
Life and Annuity Branches £1,141,593
Revenue Marine Department £37,239
Other Receipts £78,940
£25,539,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT GARS.

8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12 Noon Every 15 minutes.
12 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS

Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller order
representing Bank Note.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

TANG YUN DENTIST, successor of
the late HEN TING.
14, D'ARQUY STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.

BUSINESS NOTICES
W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and
2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.).

From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.



BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S PYERIS.

REGISTERED.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.
Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing.
Drink deep or touch not the Pyrean Spring.
There shallow draughts intoxicate the Brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.

Pints 90 cts. Per Doz.
Splits 60 " " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

BLUE
BIRD
CONFECTIONERS
& CATERERS
ICE CREAM
PARLOUR.



HOT and COLD
DRINKS.
ALSO
DEALERS IN
Gimbal's and Orange
Blossom
American Chocolates.
Assorted Fancy Cakes.
ADDRESSES:
Old Post Office Building,
Queen's Road & Pedder Street.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

GRAND HOTEL.

A First-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within walking distance of all the principal
banks. Hotel for the best food, refreshments, accommodation and cleanliness.
Cuisine under European Supervision.
A first-class string orchestra renders selections from 1.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
For further particulars apply—
W. BARKER,
Manager.
Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

CARLTON HOTEL.

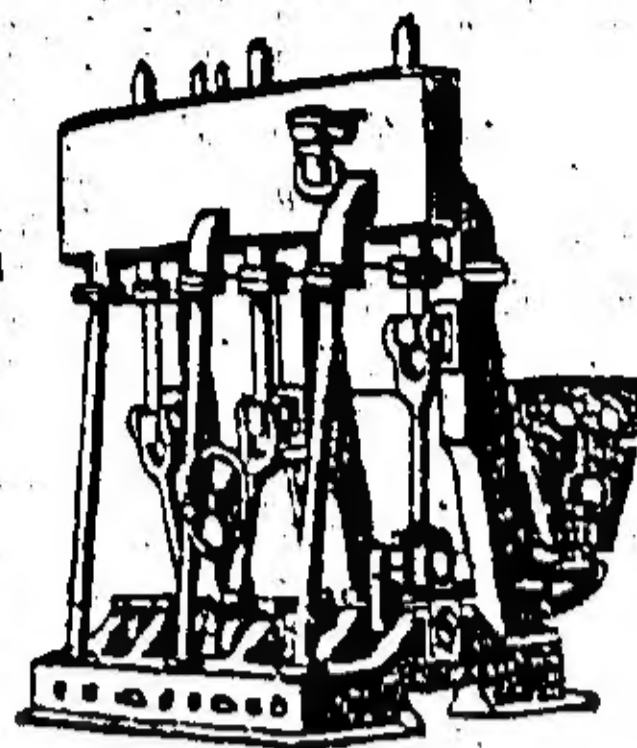
(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

108 HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management.

Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central
District. 42 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms.
Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.
Launches direct Passenger Boat.
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON" **MRS. F. E. CAMERON.**

BUSINESS NOTICES



TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—

—OF HONGKONG LTD.—

—TELEPHONE 220.

—TAIKOO DOCK.

—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

—TELEPHONE 210.



GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

YEE SANG FAT CO.

Fine Gauze Underwear

Price \$1.25 each and up

Also

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B. V. D. Underwear

Price \$1.00 each.

YEE SANG FAT CO.,

Tel. 1355. 84, Queen's Road Central.

TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings
by subscribing to

"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE
IT WHILE AWAY.

Price \$12 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

AMERICAN TRANSPORT
SUNK.

NO PASSENGERS ON BOARD.

SIX OF THE CREW MISSING.

Washington, July 8.

The transport Corington, formerly
the 16,000 tonner Hamburg-American
liner Cincinnati, has been sunk in
the war zone.

Six of the crew are missing.
There were no passengers on board.

"GERMANY CAN HAVE
PEACE TO-MORROW."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON KAISER'S
DISAPPOINTMENTS.

ADDRESS TO AMERICAN
TROOPS.

London, July 8.

Reuter's Correspondent at Ameri-
can Headquarters, telegraphing on
the 5th, says:—

Mr. Lloyd George, addressing the
American troops after a review,
said: "Germany can have peace
to-morrow with the United States,
France and Great Britain if she
accepts the conditions voiced by
President Wilson yesterday," but the
Kaiser and his advisers have not
given any sign of their intention to
accept them.

Mr. Lloyd George further said:
"Your presence is a source of great
disappointment to the Kaiser, who
never quite expected you. The
Kaiser's advisers counselled him
badly when they said that America
would never come into the war.
His next illusion was that, owing to
submarine warfare, there would be no
ships. The Kaiser is now beginning
to realise that defeat, sure, certain
and inevitable, is staring him in the
face."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

BRITISH CAPTURE PRISONERS.

London, July 5.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
The number of prisoners captured in
the operations on July 4 on the
Somme and in subsequent German
counterattacks exceeds 1,500, including
40 officers.
There is hostile artillery firing at
Schepenberg.

PATROL ENCOUNTERS.

London, July 6.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
We captured a few prisoners in patrol
encounters in the neighbourhood of
Ypres.
Hostile artillery is active between
Villers Bretonneux and the Ancre.

SUCCESSFUL CO-OPERATION BY
AEROPLANES.

London, July 6.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reporting on aviation, says:—
Aeroplanes co-operated successfully
in the attack on July 4, southward of
the Somme, by heavily bombing the
German positions throughout the
previous night and by machine-gunning
and bombing from low altitudes, enemy
troops and transports during the actual
operation.
We destroyed 11 machines and drove
down 10 out of control. Four British
machines engaged in that air was
missing. All those engaged on other
parts of the front returned.
We dropped 331 tons of bombs on
July 4 and on the night of July 4 and 5.

A GERMAN REPORT.

London, July 6.

A wireless German official message
says:—
Southward of the Somme the enemy
penetrated the village and wood of
Hamel. Our counter-attack frustrated
his attack eastward of Hamel.

SUCCESSFUL RAID BY FRENCH.

London, July 6.

A French communiqué reports:—
Moderate reciprocal artillery firing
is more lively south of the Aisne,
particularly in the regions of Cury and
Mont Gobert. We carried out a raid
west of Buzaines and brought back
prisoners.

BRITISH AIRCRAFT ACTIVITY.

London, July 6.

The Air Ministry's official report
says:—
On the morning of July 5, aeroplanes
heavily attacked the railway station at
Coblenz. Observation was difficult
owing to the clouds. We also success-
fully attacked Saarbrücken, where we
brought down one of the attacking
aeroplanes and drove down another.
All our machines returned.

NAVAL AIRCRAFT OPERATIONS.

London, July 6.

The Admiralty states that during the
last 2nd and 3rd July, aeroplanes
dropped 15 tons of bombs and a half ton of
bombs. Fires were started at Bruges and
also at Vassenaere aerodrome. Bombs
were observed falling on the sheds, hangars
and warehouses and on Marineair
aerodrome, also on the lock-gates at
Zeebrugge and on sheds and warehouse
on the quay at Ostend.

OUR AERIAL SUPREMACY.

ANXIETY AND ALARM
THROUGHOUT GERMANY.

London, July 6.

This has been a week of intense air
fighting, the outstanding feature of
which were the absolutely high per-
centage of German machines destroyed
by the British, and the increasingly
menacing portent of the British air
raids over Germany whose larger and
more distant cities are now in constant
fear of attack. This is occasioning a
rapidly spreading feeling of anxiety and
alarm throughout Germany.

The new British Independent Flying
Force is especially conspicuous by a
series of heavy and telling blows
against big industrial centres in the
Rhine provinces.

Naval armen have also vigorously
and daringly engaged in offensive
operations against vital enemy sea
stations on the Belgian coast.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

NEW CENTRES OF ENEMY
RESISTANCE BROKEN.

London, July 5.

An Italian official message states:—
On the lower Piave, having repulsed
a violent counter-attack, we destroyed
new centres of the enemy's resistance.
We considerably extended our occupa-
tion south-eastward of Chiasso Nuova
and northward of Cava Zuccherina,
taking 419 prisoners, a battery of six
howitzers and many machine-guns.
We penetrated the enemy positions
north-eastward of Grappa.
We repulsed two counter-attacks on
the Asiago plateau, engaging the enemy
with bayonet and bomb, and inflicting
severe losses.
The British destroyed a post at
Canova.

SUCCESSFUL ATTACK ON TURKS
BY HEDJAZ ARABS.

London, June 6.

A official message says:—
The Hedjaz Arab attacked and cap-
tured Kalaat-Ahmar on the 25th
June and took 60 prisoners.

ARMENIAN TROOPS OCCUPY
ERIYAN.

Tiflis, July 6.

Twenty-five thousand Armenian
troops have occupied Eriyan.

THE LIMBURG RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

STATEMENT BY THE ENTENTE
POWERS.

THE HAGUE, July 6.

The Allied Legations have issued a
statement emphasizing that the associ-
ated Powers have contemplated conducting
the transit of military supplies on the
Limburg Railway.

(Continued on Page 6.)



WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone No. 618.

To-day's Advertisements

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, have taken over the Management of the PALACE HOTEL, Kowloon, and that I shall not be responsible for debts contracted prior to 1st July, 1918.

J. H. OXBERRY.

Hongkong, July 8, 1918.

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS and Centrally situated NEW OFFICES with lift in the old Mercantile Bank Buildings, corner of Queen's Road Central and Lee House Street.

Also in CANTON, HOUSE, No. 31, Shimen, British Concession.

For rent and further particulars apply to:

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

8A, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, July 8, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 15th day of July, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

No. of Lots.	Boundary Measurements.	Area in Acres.	Area in Sq. Yds.	Area in Sq. Ft.
1	1/4 Sec. 10, Twp. 10 N., R. 1 E., 1st 4th 6th 8th 10th 12th 14th 16th 18th 20th 22nd 24th 26th 28th 30th 32nd 34th 36th 38th 40th 42nd 44th 46th 48th 50th 52nd 54th 56th 58th 60th 62nd 64th 66th 68th 70th 72nd 74th 76th 78th 80th 82nd 84th 86th 88th 90th 92nd 94th 96th 98th 100th	1/4	10,890	3,630,000

[679]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERN),

WEDNESDAY,

the 17th July, 1918, at 5.15 p.m., at AN KNE'S SHIPWAY.

4-Ton Cruiser Yacht "ERIN."

Length 28' 6"

Beam 8' 6"

Draft 6' 6"

Complete with Dinghy, Charts, Compass, Anchors and Chain, Code flags, etc.

Further particulars may had from the undersigned.

Terms - as usual.

On view from Tuesday, 16th inst.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 8, 1918.

KODAKS

and FILMS.

PLATES

and PAPER,

DEVELOPING & PRINTING

UNDERTAKEN.

A. TACK & CO.,

28, Des Vaux Road Central.

[689]

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

"CHINA MAIL"

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS

OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER COPY.

which have been enormously increased in number and capacity—have been "saving up" for this Fourth of July display. Nothing of the kind has happened, though doubtless there has been acceleration of work in all yards in order to be able to launch on that particular day as many ships as possible. The monthly output of tonnage in the American yards has been steadily growing, and it will continue to grow. Mr. SCHWAB, who is the Director of Shipbuilding in the United States, predicts that the present year will witness the creation of three million tons of American shipping! We have no statistics at hand which dispute the assumption that this would be a feat unprecedented in the history of the world. It is a gigantic effort, which shatters every hope the enemy so fondly entertained regarding the impotence of the Americans to participate in the war in such strength as to materially affect the situation. Since March 31 America has been able to rush over to France 720,000 men. She has now two million men with the colours and fully one half of them are already in France eager to participate in the decisive struggles of the next few months. When we reflect on the organisation behind these prodigious efforts, such achievements may well amaze the world, and while they must strike fear and terror into the hearts of our enemies who realise their significance, they constitute for the Allied peoples a deep source of inspiration and strength and a firm assurance of victory for the Allied Cause.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL.—At the Red Lodge, Exmouth, South Devon, to Mr. and Mrs. ROWLAND CAMPBELL, a daughter, "Rosemary" (by cable).

RILEY.—On July 1, at No. 12 Rue Paul Beau, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. V. O. RILEY, a son.

MARRIAGE.

CLARKE-ROWE.—At the Catholic Cathedral on July 7th, WILLIAM E. CLARKE of Hongkong, to ETHEL L. ROWE, eldest daughter of the late S. Bryant Rowe and Mrs. Francis Rowe of Shanghai (No cards).

DEATH.

RODGER.—At Peak Hospital, on 7th July, MARY KENNEDY SINGHAR, beloved wife of J. RODGER, China Sugar Refinery.

Funeral will pass the Monument at 5.30 p.m. to-day.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 8, 1918.

AMERICA'S WAR EFFORT.

AMERICA'S celebration of the Fourth of July this year should convey to the German people a clearer impression than they have perhaps gained hitherto of the determination of the American people to co-operate with the Allies in a highly effective manner to reach a settlement of the struggle which will fulfil the war aims repeatedly affirmed in addresses by President WILSON which will be enshrined in the permanent literature of the world. There has been a disposition, not entirely confined to the enemy countries, to regard the amazing war programmes of the United States as merely "talk talk" or, to borrow an Americanism, as simply "hot air." But every month since the American Government declared war against Germany has very clearly shown that America meant it. At the time of that declaration the United States was far less prepared even than Great Britain was when the war broke out, to engage in a great military struggle. She has had not only to create an immense army, but she has had to strengthen her naval forces considerably while at the same time, she has had to create an immense shipbuilding industry in order to meet demands for tonnage which her participation in the war would constantly increase, while enemy submarines were doing their utmost to destroy existing tonnage. Twelve months ago the outlook was exceedingly dark to most men. The fear lurked that the German calculations might possibly be correct that America would never be able to transport an army commensurate with her great size and population, for the reason that sufficient tonnage could not possibly be procured. Had anyone predicted twelve months ago that the United States would be able to launch from its own yards on July 4th, 1918, one hundred ships representing an aggregate of more than 400,000 tons, he would have been generally regarded as a lunatic. Yet the United States has been able to do this. Nor must it be imagined that the shipbuilding yards of America

WEDDINGS IN HONGKONG.

CLARKE-ROWE.

Yesterday, Sunday, July 7th, in the presence of a few intimate friends there was solemnized at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Glenside, the wedding between Captain W. E. Clarke, Secretary of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., and Miss Ethel Rowe, eldest daughter of Mrs. Francis Rowe of Shanghai. The happy couple have taken up their residence at 122 The Peak, for the summer months.

RAILTON-NEAVE.

At St John's Cathedral this morning the wedding of Mr. N. L. Railton and Miss Mary (Mollie) Neave, took place, the Rev. A. D. Stewart officiating. The bride was attired in a dress of white charmeuse, trimmed with soft white shadow lace, made in the latest Empire style, with a long train embroidered with silver thread. She carried a white bouquet of Chinese lilies. The bride's mother wore a pretty dress of French grey charmeuse trimmed with Georgette crepe and embroidered with blue. The bride was given away by her father, Mr. Thomas Neave, Superintendent Engineer of the Hongkong and Whampoa Docks, and Mr. Charles Wallace acted as the best man. The Misses Lillian and Florence Neave were the bridesmaids.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Minister to Washington, was to leave the United States on June 20th for a short visit home.

We deeply regret to record the death of Mrs. Rodger, wife of Mr. John Rodger of the China Sugar Refinery, which took place yesterday at the Peak Hospital. Mrs. Rodger had resided in the Colony for many years. Her death at the age of 46 is lamented by many friends, and the deepest sympathy will be felt for Mr. John Rodger and his son and daughter in their sad bereavement.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. Liang Shih Yi left Tientsin on the 4th by steamer for Hongkong.

The Manila Observatory at 2.30 p.m. today reported the Typhoon to be in about 134° Long. E. and 16° Lat. N. moving W.N.W.

A Peking telegram reports that a sum of ten million yen has been paid over in Tokyo under the Forestry Loan Agreement.

The latest news from Peking of the Mulingkuan iron mines loan is that the agreement has not been finally signed as there are two Japanese syndicates striving to get the concession.

The s.s. Nanhai (China Mail S.S. Co.) left San Francisco on July 2nd and is due at Hongkong on or about July 27th.

The winter in storage on the island of Hongkong on July 1st is given as 1,212.18 millions of gallons, as compared with 414.98 millions last year.

The Kawasaki Dockyard Company, Kobe, held its general meeting of shareholders on the 28th ult. and decided a dividend of forty per cent. per annum.

A New York telegram to Tokio reports the accidental death of Miss Katherine Stinson, the famous July aviator, who was employed in the newly-established aerial mail service between New York and Washington. Miss Stinson visited Japan and China about eighteen months ago and gave many successful exhibitions of flight.

The Intelligence Bureau at Canton communicates the information that the reorganization of the Military Government at Canton in accordance with a resolution of the National Assembly in Extraordinary Session is progressing smoothly. Five of the seven Administrative Directors elected have accepted their election certificate, these being Dr. Wu Ting-fang (former-time Acting Premier of the Republic of China); Admiral Lin Pao-yih, Commander-in-chief of the Chinese Navy now in Canton; General Lu Ying-tung, formerly Inspector-General of Kwangtung and Kwangsi; and Tsen Chun-hua, formerly Vice-President of the Provisional President of China, and Tang Shao-yi, a former Premier of the Republic. Members of Parliament are arriving daily at Canton to attend the regular session of the National Assembly. As soon as there is a legal quorum, discussions on a permanent constitution will begin. It requires a two-thirds vote of the National Assembly to adopt the Constitution.

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THE MAGISTRACY.

A BIG THEFT.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing a quantity of jewellery and money to the value of \$2,054.60, the property of a woman at 77, Belchers Street, West Point.

Inspector Macdonald said the complainant lived in one of the houses owned by the Tak Kee Co., who kept a watchman to guard the houses. About 2.30 a.m. yesterday, this watchman saw the defendant coming out of complainant's house. He knew defendant was not an inmate of the house and therefore he stopped him to inquire his business. The latter, however, dodged him and escaped. Chase was given and after a long pursuit, the defendant was arrested by some policemen after a desperate struggle. During the chase the defendant threw the money and jewellery in the streets. But most of it was recovered. The woman claimed that more money and jewellery had been stolen, and he (the Inspector) believed her, as there were certainly too many willful hands to pick up the property in the streets. He was of opinion that the defendant had an accomplice in the house, for the boxes from which the property had been stolen, were not broken open but unlocked. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe sentenced the defendant to nine months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

ILL-TREATING A CHILD.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, a Chinese woman was charged with assaulting a little servant girl. The child bore several marks and bruises on her face and it was alleged that the defendant beat her severely with a rattan cane.

Defendant said she struck the child because she was disobedient.

Mr. Crew appeared for the defendant, and the case was adjourned until Wednesday for the attendance of Dr. McKenny.

A BONA FIDE STORY.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, with returning from banishment.

Defendant said he returned because he believed his term of banishment had already expired. He was banished for five years in October 1913, and the detective who saw him off, told him that every nine months counted as a year.

His Worship believed the defendant's story, and inflicted a light sentence of seven days' hard labour.

INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, with the theft of \$845, the property of his master.

It appears that the defendant was entrusted with the money to settle some accounts and about three quarters of an hour later he returned and told his master that he had been robbed. He told the story of having met two men who got the money from him by a trick.

After the evidence was heard, his Worship discharged the defendant on the ground of insufficient evidence.

ENTRY OF VESSELS INTO MANILA.

CHANNELS CLOSED TO TRAFFIC.

The Government Gazette contains the following regulations governing the entrance of shipping into Manila Bay:

The south channel leading from seaward into Manila Bay has been closed to traffic and is protected by mines. This channel extends from Caballo Island on the north to Restinga Point on the south.

The south channel from Monje Island to Limbones Island has been closed to traffic at all times. All traffic is limited to the North Channel between Guardia Shoal and Monje Island, and only between sunrise and sunset and after permission has been granted and instructions given by naval patrol at entrance. All entering vessels must stop outside Monje Island and await instructions from patrol vessel or Cochinos Point Signal Station. Compliance with these regulations will be enforced.

The north channel between Corregidor Island and the shore of Bataan Province is closed to traffic inward from sunset to sunrise, except to certain vessels engaged in public service.

Failure to comply with any of the above regulations may result in the destruction of the offending vessel.

JAPANESE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND CHINA.

Six Chambers of Commerce (Tokio, Osaka, Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya) had joint conferences on the 27th and 28th June at the Tokio Chamber of Commerce and discussed the following problems:—
1. China's iron mines.
2. Sino-Japanese exhibition.
3. Sino-Japanese railway.
4. China's monetary reforms.

THE SUPREME COURT.

THE ADMINISTRATION CASE.

INTERESTING EVIDENCE BY HON. MR. LAU CHU PAK.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, the hearing was resumed of the case in which an appeal for the decision of the Court is made to decide whether the eldest son of a deceased intestate father is entitled to a double share of deceased's property.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak was called.

His Lordship said that witness had made an affidavit in this matter and he was going to ask some questions, generally, on the affidavit. His Lordship had asked witness to attend purely with the object of affording the Court some assistance in the case.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak said that he had lived in Hongkong all his life and was at the present time Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. He knew of the *Tai Tung Lai* Lai. It was stated in that work that property is divided into equal shares according to the number of sons. That was the Imperial Law, but the villagers were regulated according to the custom of their particular village and according to the local practice. That was always the case in South China. If a case were taken into Court, witness thought the law would hold good so far as the magistrate is concerned, otherwise the law of China is left to the decision of the villagers.

His Lordship:—Supposing a Court in China were to decide the question according to the *Tai Tung Lai* Lai would the parties concerned appeal to the elders of the village?—It would be the other way round. It would generally be the practice to call the elders of the village first, before the matter was taken into Court. When such a matter was being dealt with by the elders, the eldest son was entitled to be present but the elders would not place any more weight on what he said than on what the other sons said. When the elders come to a decision as to what share the eldest son is entitled to, the other sons generally agree to abide by that decision.

His Lordship:—They are not really bound by such a decision—Generally they are bound but in some cases they have gone to Court. If the elders had decided according to custom the Magistrate's decision would generally correspond with the elders' decision.

His Lordship:—The whole thing would be a farce!—Yes. That is the reason why there is no end to litigation in the Courts. The Court, generally speaking, accepts the decision of the elders. The eldest son usually took a bigger share, usually a double share, but if the other sons were poor then they might agree that the eldest son should not take so much. In certain villages the extra share differed. In some, the eldest son takes one-and-a-half share, in others one-and-a-quarter share, and in others one-and-three-quarters share. Generally speaking, he gets a larger share, but never more than a double share.

His Lordship:—Can you state a case in your own knowledge where an eldest son has only got an equal share?—No. I may say that this matter was referred to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and there were present a number of Chinese gentlemen representing different districts. They all agreed that according to Chinese Custom the eldest son is entitled to a larger share. As to what larger share should be they all agreed that it could not be more than agreed to by the elders.

His Lordship:—I may take it that there is nothing in the Nam Chan village that would influence your mind?—Nothing. There were usually four or five elders in each village, all old men who have lived in the village all their lives and over 60 years of age and they apply the customs that have prevailed in their village during their lives. Witness could not say what was the custom of Nam Chan village. The elders should be sent for.

His Lordship:—My difficulty would be as to whether I could rely on them. Proceeding Mr. Lau Chu Pak said that they would have to take into consideration the management of the funds and the ancestral worshipping funds and it would be reasonable to give the eldest son a little more for the trouble that involves. The eldest son undertakes that as the head of the family when the father dies.

His Lordship:—If one of the elders came into this Court and told lies it would react seriously upon him with the other elders!—Yes, he would be answerable to the other elders and he would probably not be allowed to remain an elder. Witness said he had a case in mind in which he was the executor, and the testator, in consideration of the eldest son of the eldest son, gave him a half share and he gave to the other sons nothing.

His Lordship:—Supposing the Chamber of Commerce had to decide this question?—Would you not take into consideration the intentions of the

testator as far as the other sons are concerned?—No, we would take into consideration the local requirements.

His Lordship:—Supposing this gentleman (he died intestate) had been sufficiently fortunate to win a substantial sum—say the War Bond Drawing—take into consideration the fact of how this money was obtained and divide equally?—No, we should deal with the matter only according to Chinese custom. The elders would not take into consideration that the money had been gained in Hongkong. The case is proceeding.

THE MILITARY SERVICE TRIBUNAL.

THIS AFTERNOON'S CASES.

The cases before the Military Service Tribunal were those of the following barristers and solicitors:—

C. Bulmer Johnson, Messrs. Denny & Bowley; W. B. Hind, Messrs. Hall Butcher; A. H. Crew, Messrs. Hastings & Hastings; F. P. Eldon (Petter); W. E. L. Shenton, Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Hatton.

The following barristers and solicitors having been rejected as unfit:—E. L. Agassiz, G. C. Alabaster, G. R. Haywood, F. C. Jenkin, and B. F. Munnally.

The Chairman pointed out that a statement made by the Minister of National Service at Home on March 6th last said that a stage had been reached in England where no more solicitors could be taken. But judging from the report made by the local Law Society that stage had not been reached in Hongkong. The Tribunal understood there were 41 solicitors in the Colony before the war composed of 36 English, two Portuguese and three Chinese. Sixteen had left for service, one had died, one had left the Colony and one had returned wounded. There were four new Chinese solicitors and one new English solicitor, making a total of 29 now in the Colony.

No decisions had been given up to the time we went to press. The other cases which are being taken this afternoon are the following:—

From Messrs. Reiss & Co.—W. Sinclair, K. H. Cumming and J. H. Brister. (J. W. Snuckhouse, declared unfit).

T. H. Mathewman of the Hongkong University and Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.

From Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co.—A. O. Lang and G. M. Lakin. (A. T. Stubbs, declared unfit).

HOW FRANKLIN LED A PERFECT LIFE.

EVOLVED SYSTEM TO STRENGTHEN HIS VIRTUES.

No man ever applied more rigid discipline to himself than did Benjamin Franklin, states a writer in an American magazine. He strove to lead a perfect life, so far as was possible, and at the age of 20, he devised a system of daily living with the idea of arriving at moral perfection. To this end, he prepared a little book, in which he allotted a page for each of the virtues—temperance, silence, order, resolution, frugality, industry, sincerity, justice, moderation, cleanliness, tranquillity and chastity.

His purpose was to acquire the habit of all these virtues by conforming to one of them at a time, and when master of that, to proceed to the other, and so on until he had gone through the entire list. And when the list had been gone through with, he would start at the beginning and live them over again, devoting at least a week to each virtue in the order in which they appeared in the list.

He carried this little book with him, and every evening marked the faults of the day. At the first week, he kept the line, marked "temperance," clear of marks; he felt that the habit of that virtue had been strengthened. He would then give his attention to the next virtue, and endeavour for the following week to keep both lines clear of marks. Proceeding thus to the last, he would go through a course complete in twelve weeks, or four courses a year.

He pursued this practice for 37 years. Twenty-seven years of consecration and discipline! Little wonder that later in life, when he appeared before the bar of the House of Commons, and was subjected to a most grilling examination, he maintained his composure and kept his temper when everybody else lost theirs. In his autobiography, he states that to this little artifice, with the blessing of God, he owed his long continued health, the success of his circumstances, the acquisition of his fortune, his usefulness as a citizen, the confidence of his countrymen, the esteem of his contemporaries, and the cheerfulness in retirement and the constant felicity of his life.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ITALIAN ARMY.

THANKS TO THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.

LONDON, July 5.

The Press Bureau says:—
The Supreme War Council at its seventh session earnestly congratulated the Italian Army and people on their memorable defeat of the Austro-Hungarian Army. It regarded this victory as a critical period of the war as an invaluable contribution towards the eventual success of the Allied cause.

A feature of the session was the presence at the third meeting of Sir R. Borden, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Massey, Mr. Lloyd and other Ministers of the British Overseas Dominions whom Mr. Lloyd George presented.

On behalf of the Supreme War Council, Mr. Clemenceau and Signor Orlando tendered these representatives the thanks of the Allied nations for the very great services rendered on the battlefield by the Dominion troops.

The Council considered all the aspects of the war situation jointly with General Foch and the other military advisers and came to important decisions in regard to them.

DR. KUEHLMANN'S LIBEL ACTION.

PLAINTIFF DESCRIBED AS "POLITICALLY HARMFUL."

AMSTERDAM, July 5.

Dr. von Kuehlmann's libel action against Herr Johan, editor of the *Deutsche Zeitung* and Herr Dancka, editor of the *Altenburger Blätter*, for allegations as to his immorality at Riga has been opened.

The Judge asked accused to settle the matter by legal explanation.

Herr Johan said he did not desire to wash dirty linen in sight of the enemy countries, but the article had a political aim, namely, the removal of Dr. von Kuehlmann as politically harmful. Therefore, if Dr. von Kuehlmann promised to resign shortly he was prepared to assure Dr. von Kuehlmann that he did not intend to affront him in his private capacity.

Herr Dancka concurred.

The Judge said it was impossible for Dr. von Kuehlmann to give such a promise.

The Court decided to sit in private because publicity would endanger the security of the State.

THE ENTENTE OF COMMERCE.

STIRRING ADDRESS BY THE KING.

LONDON, July 5.

H.M. the King, at Buckingham Palace, addressed the delegates of the Inter-Allied Parliamentary Commercial Conference at which all the British Dominions were also represented.

His Majesty emphasised that Allied unity of action commercially was proving one of the main features of Allied strength. He hoped this joint action would be as powerful an instrument for promoting the happiness and prosperity of the Allied peoples as it had proved in defeating the schemes of our enemies. "May the Entente of Commerce be a guide and forerunner of that universal peace to which we all look forward with patient confidence as the triumph of our arms."

TALK OF PEACE IMPOSSIBLE AT PRESENT.

SOCIALIST LEADER'S VIEW.

LONDON, July 5.

The International Socialist leader, M. Branting, interviewed in Paris, said that at present it was impossible to talk of peace. It was first necessary to have Democracy, which the Allies represented.

JAPAN AND THE WAR.

JAPAN'S MESSAGE TO AMERICAN PEOPLE.

NEW YORK, July 5.

The Japanese Ambassador, Baron Ishii, speaking at Fairhaven, Massachusetts, pledged Japan to continue her full share in the war as she judged would conduce to the most efficient success. He characterized the rumour of a possible rapprochement between Japan and Germany as a fine specimen of German intrigue, designed to separate the Allies. It betrayed utter ignorance of the Japanese character.

Baron Ishii delivered the following message from the people of Japan to the people of the United States: "We trust you, love you and, if you let us, will walk by your side in loyal good fellowship down all the coming years."

DUTCH CABINET RESIGNS.

LIBERALS DEFEATED IN ELECTIONS.

AMSTERDAM, July 5.

The Dutch elections, conducted on a basis of proportional representation, have resulted so far in the defeat of the Liberals who now tie with the Right groups with about fifty seats each. The Catholics and the Socialists have the largest gain.

The Cabinet has resigned and a Coalition Ministry is probable.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA.

MOMENTOUS PROPOSALS.

LONDON, July 5.

Momentous proposals for the establishment of a responsible government in India are now published. The document was signed at Simla on April 22 by Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, and Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy.

It is based on a joint investigation of nearly six months' duration in pursuance of a pledge given by the British War Cabinet on August 20 last year that substantial steps should be taken as soon as possible in the direction of the policy then announced, namely "the gradual development of a self-governing institution with a view to the progressive realisation of a responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire."

The outstanding proposals are:—
1.—Completion of the advice of local self-government in India;
2.—A considerable measure of responsibility in various fields to provincial legislatures, which will be mainly composed of directly elected representatives with as broad a franchise as possible under Indian conditions;
3.—The Viceroys' Legislative Councils to be reconstituted, the second chamber being called the Council of State;

4.—Provision of machinery for periodic inquiry for considering whether further subjects can be transferred to popular control;

5.—Setting up of a Select Committee of the House of Commons on Indian affairs;

6.—An inquiry into the constitution and working of the Secretary of State's Council and the India Office and

7.—The creation of an Indian Privy Council and a Council of Indian Princes.

The proposals, in which the Government of India and the Council of India concurred, are published not as definitely adopted in all details by the War Cabinet, but for purposes of discussion and criticism.

The Report emphasises the complexity and difficulty of the Indian problem and testifies to the courage, patience and high purpose with which the existing edifice of the Government of India has been built up, and to the hearty and genuine sympathy of the people of India with the cause of the Allies, to which India has so largely contributed.

The Report shows that the declarations of British and American statesmen regarding the liberalising aims of the Allies have given new force and vitality to the growing demand among the progressive section of Indians for self-government.

The Report proposes that the Provinces of India shall have the largest measure of independence of the Government of India compatible with the latter's due discharge of its responsibilities. The devolution shall take the form of giving responsibility in certain subjects, to be known as "transferred subjects," namely, those affording the most opportunity for local knowledge and social service, those in which Indians are keenly interested, those in which mistakes would not be irreparable, and those most needing development.

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THE LATE REV. N. C. POPE.

MEMORIAL TABLET IN ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH UNVEILED.

There was a very large attendance

at the morning service of St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, yesterday, when H.E. The Governor unveiled a Tablet in memory of the late Rev. N. C. Pope, who was chaplain of the Church for over six years and until his death, which took place on February last, after a short illness. Amongst those present besides His Excellency the Governor were Lady May, Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E., and Mrs. Kemp and Mrs. Pope, and Mr. P. J. Wodehouse, A. D. C. to His Excellency.

The usual morning service, which was conducted by Archdeacon Barnett, assisted by the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, included special psalms, hymns and prayers.

After verses and responses had been said at the place of the Tablet, His Excellency drew aside the St. Andrew's Banner veiling the Tablet, reading the inscription as he did so, which is as follows:—

"In loving memory of
NORWAY CHRISTOPHER POPE, M.A.,
Born, April 20th, 1889.
Died, February 7th, 1918.
Chaplain of this Church from August, 1912, to February, 1918.

"I know whom I have believed and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him against that day."

"For to me to live is Christ, and to die is gain."

The Archdeacon then dedicated the Tablet in the following words:—

"In the faith of Jesus Christ we dedicate this Tablet to the Glory of God and in memory of His servant, Norman Christopher Pope, in the Name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

A prayer by Archdeacon Barnett and the singing of Hymn 98 followed, after which the Archdeacon addressed the congregation, taking for his text Revelations, c. III. v. 21:—"He that overcometh, I will give to him, to sit down with me in my throne, as I, also, overcame, and sat down with my Father in His throne."

There was just one thing, said Archdeacon Barnett, that counts in the Kingdom of God—victory, victory, that is, not for self's sake, but for Christ's. To live for such victory, to know something of its exhilaration among the humdrum of daily duties, that is living. Herein they knew that they were sharing with the Saviour in His will to victory. It was because they were so slow to appreciate this one absorbing need for victory that the ascended Christ rang out the proclamation of the text for any who have ears to hear. They read the words, and their hearts remained unmoved. They heard them repeated, and their pulses beat more the faster. Yet in them there was promise of position, there was offer of honour, there was assurance of exaltation to be assessors with the Lord of heaven and earth.

One had been named there that day, whose memorial, newly-raised, they had looked upon and dedicated to the glory of God and the memory of His servant. It was to God's glory; for it spoke of a fight well fought, a race well run, of the living themselves were the living witnesses, and because of this faith which their brother had in victory, through the blood of Jesus, he was able to say, when his spirit was about to be unprisoned from the overruled body, the words that are engraved on the tablet: "I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him against that day." So run that they may obtain.

After referring to the soul-stirring Special Order of the Day issued to the troops by Sir Douglas Haig three weeks ago, the great push began in March last in which the Field-Marshal said that victory will belong to the side which holds out the longest.

There is no other course open to us but to fight it out.

"With our backs to the wall," the speaker said would to God it could be said with any semblance of truth that the armies of God on earth were fighting with their backs to the wall, and believing in the right of their cause, would so fight on to the end.

It was only the other day, he said, a great statesman from one of our Dominions said in London that the heart of the Empire beat true to one great purpose, and that the cementing force of this strong unity was the Crown. If they might compare heavenly things with earthly, did they not think that their Lord had done for complaint? But the manifestation of His victory was delayed, because on earth, where the battle had to be fought out to the bitter end, the heart of His church did not beat true to His great purpose of victory. It was for them He must wait, and for their service. And that their will to victory may be stiffened, He sounds the call to advance. "He that overcometh, I will give to him, to sit down with me in my throne."

The Archdeacon then dedicated the Tablet in the following words:—

"In the faith of Jesus Christ we dedicate this Tablet to the Glory of God and in memory of His servant, Norman Christopher Pope, in the Name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

A prayer by Archdeacon Barnett and the singing of Hymn 98 followed, after which the Archdeacon addressed the congregation, taking for his text Revelations, c. III. v. 21:—"He that overcometh, I will give to him, to sit down with me in my throne, as I, also, overcame, and sat down with my Father in His throne."

There was just one thing, said Archdeacon Barnett, that counts in the Kingdom of God—victory, victory, that is, not for self's sake, but for Christ's. To live for such victory, to know something of its exhilaration among the humdrum of daily duties, that is living. Herein they knew that they were sharing with the Saviour in His will to victory. It was because they were so slow to appreciate this one absorbing need for victory that the ascended Christ rang out the proclamation of the text for any who have ears to hear. They read the words, and their hearts remained unmoved. They heard them repeated, and their pulses beat more the faster. Yet in them there was promise of position, there was offer of honour, there was assurance of exaltation to be assessors with the Lord of heaven and earth.

One had been named there that day, whose memorial, newly-raised, they had looked upon and dedicated to the glory of God and the memory of His servant. It was to God's glory; for it spoke of a fight well fought, a race well run, of the living themselves were the living witnesses, and because of this faith which their brother had in victory, through the blood of Jesus, he was able to say, when his spirit was about to be unprisoned from the overruled body, the words that are engraved on the tablet: "I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him against that day." So run that they may obtain.

After referring to the soul-stirring Special Order of the Day issued to the troops by Sir Douglas Haig three weeks ago, the great push began in March last in which the Field-Marshal said that victory will belong to the side which holds out the longest.

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Their thoughts were much engaged with one whose memory is blessed. They respected their late Chaplain for his faithfulness to God and His cause, for his transparent honesty of purpose. They esteemed him highly for his work sake. But it was not until he finished the fight, and came victorious through the test of life's battle, that they realized the terrible depth of their own loss.

And yet, as many of them knew, he was often discouraged in his ministry here. His words to him (the preacher) were repeated, he knew, to some of the congregation: "I feel I have been long enough at St. Andrew's. I do not seem to get forward. There is not the response that I look for." Nevertheless, at their suggestion he consented to continue as their Chaplain for a further three years, and in that decision they rejoiced. But now he was "with Christ, which is very far better."

"Do not, I pray you," said Archdeacon Barnett, "misunderstand my meaning in reminding you of these things. To-day you and I feel ourselves to be in the presence of one who is not very far off. In such circumstances truth is not inconsistent, but truth shall be spoken in love."

Continuing, the preacher said that day they recalled certain teachings of their late Chaplain that they had hitherto passed over with indifference, might they not that day also by God's grace, brace their wills to repent, and then to persevere so that at the moment of their own great adventure they too should be able to say with confidence: "I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed unto Him against that day."

Thus their brother, though dead, would yet speak to them and the prayer prayed that morning, over against the tablet, would be answered, that so often as their eyes fell upon the memorial from time to time, they might be reminded of his example—not an example of tepidity, but of boiling heat—in the service of his King. So they would also be encouraged to follow on to victory.

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